

Sandpiper flew off leaving the two Sharp-tails, thus providing a typical example of the behaviour of two species when flushed.

There is good reason to believe that other swamps in the south-west must harbour this species and so in the aggregate, the number visiting Western Australia may be considerable. They frequent the open, cleared swamps with grassy margins and the water level determines the time of arrival and departure. They first appear when the swamps are drying off and remain till they are dry, searching for food in the mud. In my case they arrive in January and depart towards the end of February.

In view of our experiences with the Wood-Sandpiper one must not lightly disregard the possibility of other species such as the Green Sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*) occurring locally, but having been overlooked.

—ANGUS ROBINSON, Coolup.

**Fledging Period of the Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike.**—On September 28, 1947, at 0730 hours, at Caron, I located a nest of a Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (*Corucina novae-hollandiae*), nine feet from the ground in a mallee (*Eucalyptus* sp.). The nest contained one egg, half an egg shell, and two naked young. On the following day there were three young in the nest. No egg shells were to be seen either in or under the nest. From October 12, I visited the nest at frequent intervals with a view to determining the brood period. To guard against driving the young from the nest prematurely, observations were made with binoculars from a distance of from fifteen to twenty-five yards.

I found all three young resting on the nest at 0745 hours on October 22, but when I visited the nest at 1715 hours, two fledgelings were sitting and one was standing on the nest. The following morning at 0800 hours, the three young were on the nest. However, at 1700 hours the nest was empty. Two of the young were still in the tree. One of these had probably flown to reach its perch. I could not locate the third bird. At 2130 hours an adult was covering at least one bird on the nest. At 0745 hours on October 24, one young bird was on the nest and one in another part of the nesting tree. Later at 1700 hours there was no trace of any of the birds and the following morning, after wind and rain, the empty nest was on the ground under the tree.

From the foregoing it will be seen that in this case, the fledging period was twenty-five days.

—ERIC H. SEDGWICK, Caron.

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## CORRECTION

In the last issue on p. 62, line 10 of the second paragraph, the brackets around the words "the Cape Tulips" should have been commas. The Cape Tulips are two species of *Homeria*, not *Oxalis* as inferred by the presence of the brackets.